

## Scraps and Facts.

The South Carolina dispensary bill was brought up in the house judiciary committee again last Friday on a motion for reconsideration. An amendment had already been made prohibiting any discrimination in favor of the products of the state as against outside products, and the committee struck out the portion that requires all liquor taken into the state to be subject to the full control of the state. A motion to report the bill favorably to the house, and another to report it adversely, were both voted down, and a motion to report without recommendation was finally carried.

The wreck of the Maine will not be raised. That fact was determined last Friday. The Merritt Wrecking company offered to do the work for \$2,000,000. The vessel, however, only cost \$3,000,000 at the docks of the constructors, and the wreck would not be worth one-fourth that amount even if it could be floated into the dockyard of the original builders. Accordingly the government has declined the offer, and the understanding, on Friday, was that an effort would be made to recover all movable property of value on board, after which the Spanish government would be informed that if it wanted the wreck out of the way, it would have to move it.

William J. Bryan was interviewed at Topeka, Kansas, last Friday, concerning the Maine. "In my opinion we should be slow to act in the Maine affair, especially under the trying circumstances which confront us," he said. "Another fact, which in my mind impels us to exercise discretion, is that of the official investigation of the explosion which is now being made. The United States cannot afford to be too hasty in this matter. International questions are involved and it would be a sad compliment to our government were we to openly and maliciously bring about strained relations by our anxiety to locate the responsibility for the Maine disaster. Nothing should be done until the investigation is completed."

The following is from the Brooklyn Eagle of last Saturday: "At Willett's Point, precaution is being taken to make the East river entrance to New York invulnerable. A so-called skirmish line of torpedoes is projected from the Willett's Point shore across the channel to Fort Schuyler. The torpedoes will be anchored so close together that it will be made impossible for a hostile vessel to cross the line without being blown up. The torpedoes will be connected with electric wires, and to make doubly sure that their plans cannot be frustrated, the engineers have arranged to have batteries located at each end of the line, so that, in case an apparatus was used by the enemy to sever the connecting wires and break the circuit, the torpedoes could be exploded from either end of the line. The channel is already protected from Willett's Point shore to the center of the channel by two groups of submarine mines. Each group of the mines consists of 23 torpedoes containing 120 pounds of giant powder each. At Fort Schuyler, directly opposite Willett's Point, considerable work has been done. A torpedo magazine and experimenting gallery was recently completed. It is considered the strongest magazine on any United States fortification."

The Pittsburgh, Pa., Post, of last Saturday, has the following: "It was learned yesterday in Pittsburgh, through an officer of one of the largest coal corporations doing business in this district, that the navy department had closed contracts with the incorporated firm of Gastner, Curran & Bullitt, of Philadelphia, for the delivery at Key West, Sand Keys, Dry Tortugas, Savannah, Charleston and Fort Monroe, of 250,000 tons of Pontcharcoal coal, and the Rhodes & Beiler, of Cleveland, for the delivery of 50,000 tons of the Gosben coal of that company. The stipulations of the contracts just placed is that the coal so ordered shall be delivered at the designated coaling stations as soon as it is possible to do so, and the utmost secrecy be observed about the matter. In carrying out these contracts the railroads play a most prominent part, and for the purpose of moving everything as expeditiously as possible, President M. E. Taggart, of the Chesapeake and Ohio; Receiver Murray, of the Baltimore and Ohio; and General Manager Loire, of the Pennsylvania railroad, went to Washington last week and consulted with Secretary Long, of the navy, and Assistant Secretary Geo. D. McKeljohn, of the war department. Contracts and all arrangements for the rapid handling and shipping of the coal were made, and the government, it is understood, is to pay a bonus to both the coal miners and the railroads for the 300,000 tons were delivered within a specified time."

Mr. Hannis Taylor, of Mobile, Alabama, ex-minister to Spain, when asked last Saturday as to the probable effect of the Maine disaster, said: "It is a critical moment and I am full of anxiety lest we should be drawn into war in a way that will put us at a great disadvantage. Even if the court of inquiry reports that the catastrophe was the result of an explosion from without and the deliberate act of somebody, it will never be possible to prove that the Spanish government is either directly or indirectly responsible for it. If a reclamation is made it will be refused upon that ground, and we will be driven to declare war and to begin the fighting. The first shot fired under such circumstances will not only put us on the defensive before the world; but will arouse prejudice against us in Cuba itself. The end to be attained is the establishment of peace in the island without acts upon our part that will force us to declare war upon Spain upon untenable grounds. That has been the idea from the beginning to the end. There can be no peace until the Spaniards are driven out and that must be done by the insurgents themselves. We must help them to do so by moral aid given in a lawful way. The obvious thing to do is to pass the belligerency resolution before the Maine incident can ripen into an international issue. If the house will only do that after the

investigation is over and before the result is made public, we will be perfectly safe. Should Spain then declare war upon that ground, she will be forced to take the initiative against us without legal justification and that will make all the difference in the world. When the struggle comes, even with our small navy, it will be like a Titan striking a cripple. The matter of supreme importance is to have the fight begin without fault upon our part."

## The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1898.

Darlington and Sumter counties have denounced the Lake City outrage in public meetings.

Among other things, the story of the government contract for 300,000 tons of coal, if true, might indicate a belief that the roughest portion of the winter is not yet over.

The Chester Lantern remarks that if all who are guilty of cruelty to animals were convicted and punished like Mr. L. L. Worrell, of Fort Mill, not long ago, the buzzards would be relieved of many a tough job and Kentucky would sell South Carolina fewer mules and horses.

Senator Redfield Proctor, secretary of war in President Harrison's cabinet, is in Havana. He gives out that his business is of purely a personal nature; but the fact that he is a confidential friend of President McKinley, lends color to the belief that his visit has official significance. Many think that he was sent by McKinley just as Cleveland sent Blount to Hawaii, to thoroughly investigate certain phases of the situation.

Of the 250 sailors and marines who lost their lives in the Maine explosion, the bodies of all but about 80 had been recovered up to last Monday. The work of taking these bodies out of the wreck was still in progress. Many of the bodies that have been recovered, of course, were horribly mutilated by the explosion and had also been partially eaten by fishes. Reports from Havana say that for several days past the presence of a number of buzzards in the vicinity of the wreck has been a repulsive sight.

The resolutions of the Lake City people with regard to the murder of the Negro postmaster look well enough on paper; but they do not go far enough. The good people of Lake City should resolve that they would spare no effort to detect and bring the last one of the murderers to justice, and then they should go to work and do what they promise. To say "tis a pity" and so on, is too easy to amount to much, and murderers are not likely to be seriously affected by mere expressions of opinion.

Even among those who look upon war between the United States and Spain as a practical certainty, opinion varies greatly as to when hostilities will probably be commenced. Spaniards are quoted as saying that they do not look for an actual outbreak before the last of March, and several American officers have suggested that the crisis is at least two weeks or more off. But, of course, under any circumstances, the matter is one of great uncertainty, and hostilities are as apt to be commenced this week as not at all.

## IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

Every newspaper in the United States now, is editorializing on the probabilities of war and possible results. In the nature of the case, with such facts as are at hand, they can only speculate, of course; but, all the same, in the light of current events the subject is interesting.

We have not pursued our own observations to such an extent as warrant us in putting down such tendencies as we think we see cropping out as a fixed rule; but still we have pretty good reason to think that up to the present, in most quarters, feeling is affected not so much by indignation at the Maine disaster, as by financial and other interests.

Of course this is not the case with individuals as a whole, either in the nation or in any given locality; but it seems to be the case with many of the leading newspapers both south and north. And these newspapers, of course, each represent quite a large constituency in the respective sections in which they are printed.

There is Atlanta, for instance. The newspapers down there want war. They have already figured out that in the event of an outbreak, Atlanta will be the most important strategic point in the southeast. They think their city will become a base of supplies for the South Atlantic and Gulf coast operations. This will mean the establishment of large military depots there, and the city will also become the headquarters of large bodies of troops. This will mean, of course, increased railroad traffic, lots of loose government money floating around promiscuously; practically no danger, but good times generally.

The News and Courier does not want war. Charleston is not exactly in a defenseless condition; but she is so situated as to necessarily invite attack. The Charleston people have had a taste of war on more than one occasion. They did their duty as heroically as did any other people under similar circumstances in the history of the world, and they are proud of it. But they know from experience that war is no joke. If it comes again, they will not be found lagging; but most of them would prefer not to have any more trouble. That is, not unless it is absolutely necessary.

The Columbia State wants war, and it wants it right now. The State has been in favor of war from the very first, and although it has found difficulty in restraining its eagerness, still it has treated the subject with a conservatism that is admirable. In a recent editorial it shows that how, in the event of war, there could be nothing but benefit and prosperity, especially to the whole south. It speaks of the eagerness of hundreds of thousands of people to go, tells how whether these people are recruited from the employed or unemployed there would be more employment for those who are left behind, and draws an alluring picture of the impetus that would necessarily be given to prosperity by the millions of money that would have to be turned loose in this section. It does not forget the widows and orphans; but does not believe that a little war like this would largely increase this class.

Most of the New York papers are talking out boldly for war. They consider that New York harbor is impenetrably fortified against the navies of the world, and that there is no possibility that the city can be laid under tribute. Throughout the west the war feeling is strong. That section figures that in the event of hostilities, it will have the contract to feed the American army. It knows that it is in no danger of invasion, and is in a position generally to cry "sick 'em."

But still there are many interests, financial and otherwise, that are opposed to war. If the Maine was destroyed by treachery and the Spanish government can be held responsible, there is no doubt that the cause of the United States will be just. But justice and right do not weigh nearly so heavily in matters of this kind as the average individual has reason to believe, and no matter what might be the result of present investigations, it will be well to remember that whether or not there will really be war, is something that no man can foretell with certainty.

The Edson Projectoscope Company—Will give an entertainment at the opera house on Thursday night. J. M. Whitesides—Wants persons who are on his club list for THE ENQUIRER to make payment on or before the 5th instant.

CLERK OF THE COURT PEOPLE. Clerk of the Court Willie has been quite unwell for several days past. Mrs. J. B. Bell and children, of Gaffney, are in Yorkville, the guests of the Misses Cady.

Miss Ella Cady is expected home tonight from Albermarle, N. C., where she has been visiting friends. Several Tishah people came up last Friday night for the Miller-Sisson entertainment.

Mr. J. E. Ardrey, of Fort Mill, who holds the York county bicycle championship, was in Yorkville last Friday.

Mr. Alva C. Springs, who left Fort Mill about a year ago for Oklahoma, was married recently to a Miss Slitzer, of that territory.

Ladies of Fort Mill have organized a chapter of Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. J. H. Thorwell is president, and Mrs. S. M. Mills secretary.

Mr. E. A. Thompson, for sometime past superintendent of the Rock Hill Cotton mill, has resigned to accept a similar position in Abbeville at a better salary.

Fort Mill Times: The marriage of Mr. Sam H. Blankenship Sr., and Miss Dorcas A. Hood, of Harrison, N. C., took place at the home of the groom's son-in-law, Squire W. O. Bailey, in South Carolina, the 13th of February. Mr. Blankenship is a well-known resident of Randleman, N. C. He is 71 years of age and this is his third marriage. He and his bride will spend sometime with his son-in-law and other relatives.

THE MAINE DISASTER. As Yet There Is Nothing Definite as to Its Probable Cause. Up to the time THE ENQUIRER went to press, there were practically no new developments in the Cuban situation that have not been indicated by facts already published. The court of inquiry went from Havana to Key West, a few days ago, to examine a number of the wounded sailors and was to have gone back to Havana yesterday to get such further information as might have been developed by the divers.

All outside information points to the fact that the explosion which destroyed the Maine came from the exterior; but as yet the court of inquiry has given no intimation of anything it may have learned, and may not make a report for some weeks yet.

THE MAINE DISASTER. The navy department has asked for authority to enlist 1,500 men to man the Columbia and Minneapolis, just ordered into commission. "Mrs. Wm. C. Whitney, who was seriously injured recently while fox hunting near Aiken, is now thought to be out of danger. Two assassins tried to kill King George, of Greece, last Saturday. The Spanish war ship Vizcaya left New York harbor last Friday for Havana. The New Bedford cotton mill strikers have reached desperate straits, and the report is that unless they can get financial assistance from the American Federation of Labor, they will have to give in. Russell Sage says that in the event of war, the rich men will support the government by buying bonds. It would be a soft snap for Russell. That is the way he made his millions. Representatives of the Spanish government state positively that there were no mines in Havana harbor. Wm. M. Singler, proprietor of the Philadelphia Record, died at his home in Philadelphia last Sunday of heart disease.

HOW JENKINS DIED.—William Gartrell, the only surviving fireman of the battleship Maine, has written two letters home to his brother, George Gartrell, of this city, says a Washington dispatch in the daily papers of Monday.

In his description of the explosion, Gartrell gives the first authentic account of the death of Lieutenant Jenkins, and he relates in a graphic manner in which the lieutenant met his death. "About 9:40 o'clock," he says, "I was crossing the third lower deck and was preparing to turn in when of a sudden a terrific explosion occurred and when I staggered to my feet, I found myself in the dark. There was one light in the distance and I made toward that. On the way I met Lieutenant Jenkins and a soldier named Garnett."

"We made for the ladder and the ship was rapidly filling with water. We reached the hatch hole and the water was gaining on us fast. Garnett said 'We're lost,' and seemed about to give up; but Lieutenant Jenkins, who was the last man to reach the ladder, and who was following, said: 'Go ahead; don't give up.'"

"Garnett squeezed through and pulled me after him. As I fell upon the deck I heard Lieutenant Jenkins cry: 'My God, I am drowning,' and I remember nothing more."

A wardroom boy named McCann saw me lying there, and picking me up, threw me overboard. The water revived me and I swam ashore."

Wm. C. McGowan. William Campbell McGowan, only son of the late Judge Samuel McGowan, reached manhood, died at his home in Abbeville last Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, aged 40 years. Mr. McGowan was looked upon as a prominent candidate for governor, and had a following throughout the state. He was a man of excellent character and was highly esteemed wherever known.

The More the Merrier. Chester Lantern: Representative Pollock, of Chesterfield, has declared himself a candidate for congress in this district. Barber, Henry, Finley, Strait, Pollock, and there are others—blinking at it.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

## INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grist Cousins—Talk to you about bicycles. The Yorkville Enquirer, the well-known Monarch, as also the Defiance and Monarch wheels, and say that they will meet competition in prices without reducing quality. "It is this way," he explained. "Say here is an old mill in a given locality that turns out inferior products by reason of bad machinery, carelessness or other cause, then that whole locality is likely to be classed on the same basis, and the only way for an individual mill to get out of the rut, is to not only make superior goods, but to convince the consumer folks that the goods really are superior. We have worked our products out considerably in price; and not only that, we are encouraged to believe that before a great while we will have them where we can sell them alongside the best that are made by anybody. That is altogether a question of care, skill and business rather than discrimination."

## HONOR ROLL.

Following is the honor roll of the Yorkville Graded school for the month of February:

NINTH GRADE—George Hart, 96; Mofatt Kennedy, 93; Harry Spann, 93; Jack Gardner, 92; John Jenkins, 90; Will Williams, 90.

EIGHTH GRADE—Alma Walker, 97; C. Dunlap, 97; John Ashe, 96; Barron Kennedy, 96; Jefferys Ashe, 93; Bessie Williams, 93; Edith Latimer, 92; Elizabeth Hunter, 91; Annie Smith, 91.

SEVENTH GRADE—Nellie Schorb, 99; Louise Withers, 98; Sadie Waters, 97; Louise Lowry, 95; Annie Grist, 94; Paul J. Neville, 94; Strussie Walker, 94; Gladys Withers, 93.

SIXTH GRADE—Nellie Belle Simril, 99; Mary Williams, 99; Maggie Robinson, 99; Anna Spann, 98; Willie Waters, 98; Henry McLean, 95; Bertie Smith, 97; Lowry McLean, 97; Joe Alexander, 95; Hazel Grist, 95; Raymond McLean, 94; Mary Ashe, 93; Earle Morrow, 93; Eula Rose, 92; Anna Horton, 92; Wela Parish, 92; Hamlet Carroll, 92; John Dobson, 91.

FIFTH GRADE—Anna McCaw, 99; Philip Hunter, 99; Kate Hunter, 98; Lilla Herndon, 98; Beulah Grimes, 97; Robert McCaw, 95; Frankie Clawson, 95; Marion Dolson, 95; Carrie Barber, 95; Keene Dolson, 95; Marion Grimes, 95; Mary Alexander, 94; Gerald Lowry, 94; Eunice Grist, 94; Elsie Latimer, 90.

FOURTH GRADE—Helen Lowry, 98; Joe Hart, 97; Lenora Willford, 97; Oren Abernathy, 96; Edna Horton, 96; Marion Logan, 95; George Cartwright, 94; Mattie Lee Grist, 94; Mary Deane, 93; Sam Walker, 93; D. Wyatt Noville, 93; Mary Walker, 93; Mary Dobson, 92; Bedford Moore, 91; Monroe Willis, 90.

THIRD GRADE—Fannie Barron, 98; Leon White, 97; Helen Lowry, 96; Marie Moore, 95; Virginia Neville, 95; Lillian Withers, 95; Julia Smith, 95; Olive Walker, 94; Frank Riddle, 94; Ed Alexander, 92; Hattie Hunter, 91; Jennie McLean, 91; Quay Willford, 91; Charlie Berry, 90.

SECOND GRADE—Bessie Pegram, 99; Winnie Crawford, 99; Clarke Adickes, 99; Rozella Abernathy, 99; Mildred Abernathy, 99; Mary Hope, 99; Mattie May Neville, 99; Wheeler Willis, 99; Willie Jenkins, 98; David Logan, 98; May McLean, 98; Claude Walker, 98; W. G. White, 97; Earle Grist, 97; Arthur Rose, 97; Maxie Waters, 97; Letta Woodward, 97; Corinne Jones, 96; George Grist, 92.

FIRST GRADE—Edward Finley, 99; Louise Dobson, 99; Trietram Eastling, 99; Freda Lindsay, 99; Edna McLean, 99; Mary Starr, 99; Mary Cartwright, 98; Carrie Cartwright, 98; Nannie Hope, 98; Sam Latimer, 98; Jessie Baber, 98; Aubrey Willis, 98.

Total enrollment during session 180.

## HAS RECEIVED HIS CALL.

There are those who believe that the angels in heaven watch closely the progress of events here below, and that the departure of a good Christian from earth is the occasion of great joy in heaven. If this be true, then there is in progress now in at least some portion of the blissful realms above, an unusual festival of exceeding great joy. Rev. Louis A. Johnson departed this life last Saturday morning, and if he is welcomed about by those to whom he had previously pointed the way, the sweet hosannas that fill his ears are beyond his ability to number. If receptions up there are in proportion to the Christian labor that the new arrival performed down here, then all the mighty hosts must have joined in the welcome of this devoted disciple to glory.

Though a man of good education, Rev. L. A. Johnson was not a scholar; though a man of much above the average of intelligence, he was not a genius; though

quick to understand and understand correctly, he was not brilliant. In all the things mentioned he ranked along with thousands of others whom he was surrounded and with whom he was associated in his daily walks. When it comes to Christian character, the practice of Christian doctrine and the personal exemplification of all that is taught in the four gospels, it is necessary to go elsewhere for comparisons. There may be hundreds and thousands like him; but they are not known to everybody. For the best part of his life, Mr. Johnson well, would advise the reader to study the scriptural accounts of the lives of the apostles, keeping in mind the assurance that not one of those apostles ever exhibited more implicit faith than Mr. Johnson, or encountered an obstacle that would not have been met just as fearlessly, at least, by him.

A sketch of Mr. Johnson's life was published some two years ago. The subject was suggested by its value as a matter of public interest. Much of the information contained in the sketch came from his own lips; but not a single fact except in answer to direct questions. In matters pertaining to his own achievements he was exceptionally diffident. While he was willing to answer fully and frankly any question that was asked, he refrained from volunteering a single point of information. All that he said was along the line of the development of points that had previously been gotten by his interviewer from other sources. Had he not been so diffident, the story could have been made tenfold more interesting. As it is, there is little that can be added except a few facts that have been gathered from other sources.

Mr. Johnson was born in Edgefield county on April 7, 1822, and on last Saturday was aged 75 years, 10 months and 19 days. He had nine brothers and sisters, and his father being a man of very small means, his only chance of securing an education lay in his own efforts. But that he would educate himself and be a preacher he determined upon at an early age. It was not until he was 16 years old that he learned to read. Previously he knew little else than farm work. Then he was allowed to attend an old field school, and he continued his attendance until he was 20, working on the farm during daylight while out of school, and doing his studying by the light of pine knots at night. At 20, he went to a high school in Abbeville county and attended it for two years, maintaining himself during that time by such labor as he could get to do outside of school hours. Next, for two years, he took the superintendency of several adjoining farms and secured enough money to enable him to attend school two years more. Then he taught a year, went to school another year, and after three years more of farm superintendence, studying his Bible all along in the meantime, in 1849 he was admitted to the South Carolina conference as a preacher, unusually well prepared to discharge the duties of his sacred calling.

Mr. Johnson's first appointment was to what was then known as the "Braydon" circuit, including 16 churches in Lumberton and Robeson counties, in North Carolina, and Marlboro and Chesterfield counties, just over the line in South Carolina. It was a notoriously bad appointment, even in those days when really easy appointments were few and far between; but Mr. Johnson entered upon the work with a zeal and enthusiasm which made it a pleasure. He secured many converts, and even procured the building of several churches. At that time portions of Marlboro and Chesterfield were infested by the then famous Lowry gang of cutthroats and highwaymen. The Lowrys were a mixture of Indian, Negro and white blood, desperate and a law unto themselves. They had never heard the gospel preached before, and but few men would have ever thought of trying to teach it to them. Mr. Johnson, however, tried and with success. Several of them professed faith and actually built a church, which continues to flourish in that section to this day. Others of the turbulent crowd continued in their evil ways until, finally, they were suppressed by the law.

After a year on the circuit just mentioned, Mr. Johnson, desiring to still further prosecute his studies, secured an appointment as missionary to the Negroes of Beaufort, and continued in the field during 1850 and 1851. He preached regularly to the Negroes, studied elocution at Beaufort college, organized a white congregation and worked it up to the point of erecting the first Methodist house of worship that was ever erected in the town. Then next he took a missionary appointment to Georgetown, did a great deal of pioneer work there, and after filling several other appointments at different points throughout the state, came to Yorkville for the first time for the years 1859 and 1860. While here he met Miss Margaret Smith, who, afterward, in 1865, became his wife.

From Yorkville, Mr. Johnson was sent to Wadesboro, N. C. This town was formerly a part of his first circuit, but was not a flourishing station, the members which recollections and appreciated his earnest labors among them ten years before, and who had gotten him back by special request. Just at that period the war feeling was running high, and there developed circumstances which still further unfolded the force and sincerity of Mr. Johnson's character. As the result of his previous hard work, his voice had failed him, and he could no longer preach. The people were holding meetings, and at one of them he was called upon to make a talk. His talk was as follows: "On account of my failing voice, I can do more good in the army than I can here. I am going to the front. Who will go with me?"

Coming as it did from a minister of the gospel, this short speech created a profound sensation and a wave of enthusiasm which resulted in the almost unanimous agreement on the part of the members of the crowd, that if Mr. Johnson would raise a company they would join it and follow him to the war.

The work of organizing the proposed company was commenced at once. Cavalry, Mr. Johnson announced it was to be, and many of the rich planters over the line in Chesterfield and Marlboro counties, knowing the man so well, sent their sons to join. At the organization Mr. Johnson was nominated for chaplain of the company. "I am not going to preach," he replied; "I am going to fight," and they unanimously chose him as captain. Many of the old soldiers are familiar with his record. He was in almost every cavalry fight that took place within reach. He fought at Brandy Station, Culpepper Court House and Second Manassas. He was twice wounded, once very severely, and had two horses killed under him. At no time was he ever known to flinch from any duty, however dangerous, and when the war closed he was in command of a regiment, having attained his promotion through his courage, capacity and unshrinking devotion to the cause that he believed to be right.

"But I never liked war," said Mr. Johnson, some two years ago. "Sometimes it is necessary and sometimes it is not; but at all times it is horrible."

After the war Mr. Johnson returned to Yorkville, married and settled down on a farm about five miles northwest of town. During 1866 he served the church at this place, and for the next three years occupied himself with his farm, preaching on Sundays to congregations at different points and performing other ministerial services whenever occasion arose. In 1870 he was appointed pastor of Mount Vernon and Shady Grove churches and did a great deal of missionary work throughout the western portion of the country. During this work he organized several new congregations and promoted the building of a number of new churches. Afterward he helped build King's Mountain chapel and served this church, along with Philadelphia, served York county as school commissioner for four years and did a great deal of ministerial work at Westchester, Blacksburg and Gaffney City, until the 1885 session of the South Carolina conference, when he was put on the superannuated list of that body. He could have been placed on this list long before; but until he had exhausted, practically, all of his private means and lost his health and strength, he had steadfastly refused all offers of such assistance.

During his career, Mr. Johnson organized about 20 congregations and assisted in the erection of 25 church buildings. As to how many he received into the church he had no accurate record, but estimated the number as being not less than 2,000. The funeral services conducted and the marriage ceremonies performed, were numerous; but as to their exact number he had no definite idea. He kept a record of such things up to a great many years back; but finally abandoned it.

Though Mr. Johnson's work has been

land mills, and thus start out handicapped from the first."

Asked as to whether or not it was a fact that northern commission men discriminated against southern products, Mr. Grimes said that there was discrimination; but he was not inclined to attribute it to sectionalism. "It is this way," he explained. "Say here is an old mill in a given locality that turns out inferior products by reason of bad machinery, carelessness or other cause, then that whole locality is likely to be classed on the same basis, and the only way for an individual mill to get out of the rut, is to not only make superior goods, but to convince the consumer folks that the goods really are superior. We have worked our products out considerably in price; and not only that, we are encouraged to believe that before a great while we will have them where we can sell them alongside the best that are made by anybody. That is altogether a question of care, skill and business rather than discrimination."

Following is the honor roll of the Yorkville Graded school for the month of February:

NINTH GRADE—George Hart, 96; Mofatt Kennedy, 93; Harry Spann, 93; Jack Gardner, 92; John Jenkins, 90; Will Williams, 90.

EIGHTH GRADE—Alma Walker, 97; C. Dunlap, 97; John Ashe, 96; Barron Kennedy, 96; Jefferys Ashe, 93; Bessie Williams, 93; Edith Latimer, 92; Elizabeth Hunter, 91; Annie Smith, 91.

SEVENTH GRADE—Nellie Schorb, 99; Louise Withers, 98; Sadie Waters, 97; Louise Lowry, 95; Annie Grist, 94; Paul J. Neville, 94; Strussie Walker, 94; Gladys Withers, 93.

SIXTH GRADE—Nellie Belle Simril, 99; Mary Williams, 99; Maggie Robinson, 99; Anna Spann, 98; Willie Waters, 98; Henry McLean, 95; Bertie Smith, 97; Lowry McLean, 97; Joe Alexander, 95; Hazel Grist, 95; Raymond McLean, 94; Mary Ashe, 93; Earle Morrow, 93; Eula Rose, 92; Anna Horton, 92; Wela Parish, 92; Hamlet Carroll, 92; John Dobson, 91.

FIFTH GRADE—Anna McCaw, 99; Philip Hunter, 99; Kate Hunter, 98; Lilla Herndon, 98; Beulah Grimes, 97; Robert McCaw, 95; Frankie Clawson, 95; Marion Dolson, 95; Carrie Barber, 95; Keene Dolson, 95; Marion Grimes, 95; Mary Alexander, 94; Gerald Lowry, 94; Eunice Grist, 94; Elsie Latimer, 90.

FOURTH GRADE—Helen Lowry, 98; Joe Hart, 97; Lenora Willford, 97; Oren Abernathy, 96; Edna Horton, 96; Marion Logan, 95; George Cartwright, 94; Mattie Lee Grist, 94; Mary Deane, 93; Sam Walker, 93; D. Wyatt Noville, 93; Mary Walker, 93; Mary Dobson, 92; Bedford Moore, 91; Monroe Willis, 90.

THIRD GRADE—Fannie Barron, 98; Leon White, 97; Helen Lowry, 96; Marie Moore, 95; Virginia Neville, 95; Lillian Withers, 95; Julia Smith, 95; Olive Walker, 94; Frank Riddle, 94; Ed Alexander, 92; Hattie Hunter, 91; Jennie McLean, 91; Quay Willford, 91; Charlie Berry, 90.

SECOND GRADE—Bessie Pegram, 99; Winnie Crawford, 99; Clarke Adickes, 99; Rozella Abernathy, 99; Mildred Abernathy, 99; Mary Hope, 99; Mattie May Neville, 99; Wheeler Willis, 99; Willie Jenkins, 98; David Logan, 98; May McLean, 98; Claude Walker, 98; W. G. White, 97; Earle Grist, 97; Arthur Rose, 97; Maxie Waters, 97; Letta Woodward, 97; Corinne Jones, 96; George Grist, 92.

FIRST GRADE—Edward Finley, 99; Louise Dobson, 99; Trietram Eastling, 99; Freda Lindsay, 99; Edna McLean, 99; Mary Starr, 99; Mary Cartwright, 98; Carrie Cartwright, 98; Nannie Hope, 98; Sam Latimer, 98; Jessie Baber, 98; Aubrey Willis, 98.

Total enrollment during session 180.

## HAS RECEIVED HIS CALL.

There are those who believe that the angels in heaven watch closely the progress of events here below, and that the departure of a good Christian from earth is the occasion of great joy in heaven. If this be true, then there is in progress now in at least some portion of the blissful realms above, an unusual festival of exceeding great joy. Rev. Louis A. Johnson departed this life last Saturday morning, and if he is welcomed about by those to whom he had previously pointed the way, the sweet hosannas that fill his ears are beyond his ability to number. If receptions up there are in proportion to the Christian labor that the new arrival performed down here, then all the mighty hosts must have joined in the welcome of this devoted disciple to glory.

Though a man of good education, Rev. L. A. Johnson was not a scholar; though a man of much above the average of intelligence, he was not a genius; though

quick to understand and understand correctly, he was not brilliant. In all the things mentioned he ranked along with thousands of others whom he was surrounded and with whom he was associated in his daily walks. When it comes to Christian character, the practice of Christian doctrine and the personal exemplification of all that is taught in the four gospels, it is necessary to go elsewhere for comparisons. There may be hundreds and thousands like him; but they are not known to everybody. For the best part of his life, Mr. Johnson well, would advise the reader to study the scriptural accounts of the lives of the apostles, keeping in mind the assurance that not one of those apostles ever exhibited more implicit faith than Mr. Johnson, or encountered an obstacle that would not have been met just as fearlessly, at least, by him.

A sketch of Mr. Johnson's life was published some two years ago. The subject was suggested by its value as a matter of public interest. Much of the information contained in the sketch came from his own lips; but not a single fact except in answer to direct questions. In matters pertaining to his own achievements he was exceptionally diffident. While he was willing to answer fully and frankly any question that was asked, he refrained from volunteering a single point of information. All that he said was along the line of the development of points that had previously been gotten by his interviewer from other sources. Had he not been so diffident, the story could have been made tenfold more interesting. As it is, there is little that can be added except a few facts that have been gathered from other sources.